

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

of the California Institution for the Education of the

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE

Twenty-four Months ending June 30, 1888.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE : : : J. D. YOUNG, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1888.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. C. BARTLETT, President	Oakland.
GEORGE E. WHITNEY, Vice-President.....	Oakland.
THEODORE A. LORD, Auditor	San Francisco.
J. K. MCLEAN	Oakland.
J. W. COLEMAN	Oakland.
W. L. PRATHER	Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL.

WARRING WILKINSON, M. A.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

GEORGE B. GOODALL, M.A.,	FRANK O'DONNELL,
C. S. PERRY, M.A.,	THEOPHILUS d'ESTRELLA,
THEODORE GRADY, B.L.,	HENRY FRANK,
Miss M. A. DUTCH,	MISS DAISY A. NOURSE.

TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

N. F. WHIPPLE,	MISS LIZZIE MOFFAT.
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TEACHER OF DRAWING.

THEOPHILUS d'ESTRELLA.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND.

CHAS. S. WILKINSON,	MISS ROSE SEDGWICK.
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TEACHER OF MUSIC.

GEORGE B. GOODALL.

I. E. NICHOLSON, M.D.	Physician.
DOUGLAS KEITH	Clerk.
L. W. FLENNIKEN	Supervisor.

MATRONS.

MISS M. J. WISEMAN,	MISS J. OSGOOD,
MRS. A. F. MUNROE.	

C. JENSEN	Foreman Carpenter Shop.
E. R. CARROLL	Foreman Printing Office.
FRED. HANSEN	Engineer.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,
BERKELEY, October —, 1888. } }

To his Excellency R. W. WATERMAN, Governor:

SIR: The Directors of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind herewith respectfully submit their reports concerning the trust which has been committed to them. The period covered by this report is two years, ending June 30, 1888. During that time two hundred and seven pupils have been under instruction, and forty-six have graduated from the Institution. At the close of the period mentioned there were on the rolls one hundred and fifty-three pupils, and at the date of this report the number has increased to one hundred and sixty-five. The rapidly increasing population of the State confirms the opinion that the number of pupils seeking the benefits of this Institution will soon be greater than can be accommodated, unless further provision is made in their behalf.

The receipts from State appropriations for the two years ending June 30, 1888, were	\$91,525 00
Received from the Principal	3,226 98
Total receipts	\$94,751 98
Total disbursements	\$93,275 31

For a detailed statement of expenditures, reference is made to the Principal's report, herewith submitted, and also to the same for a more particular statement of the appropriations needed for the efficient conduct of the institution for the next two years.

The appropriation of \$30,000, made by the last Legislature, for the completion of the main edifice, has not been available, on account of the enhanced price of labor and material. By the terms of the appropriation, the Directors were not authorized to begin the work if it could not be carried to completion with the money in hand. They ask for an additional sum of \$15,000, to secure this much needed improvement. Had the main edifice been completed by the addition of another story, as had been anticipated, there would still be need of further room in the girl's department, now taxed to its utmost capacity. Deserving applicants ought not to be turned away from the institution for lack of room. The system, as originally devised, provided for a group of buildings, the single edifices to be supplied to meet the exigencies as they might occur in the future. To meet one of these exigencies, it has become necessary to provide an additional edifice for a girl's home, for which the sum of \$50,000 will be needed.

One of the most pressing wants of this Institution is an adequate supply of pure water. The supply for present and future wants ought to be increased by at least ten thousand gallons a day. It is believed

that water-bearing strata can be found on the premises that would yield this additional amount. But the Directors have not had the means to secure such a supply. They therefore ask for an appropriation of \$10,000, to be expended for the purpose, as on further investigation shall be deemed best, in order to meet this prime necessity of the Institution.

During the last two years a number of substantial improvements have been made on the premises, chief of which is the construction of a large and convenient dairy barn, with substantial brick walls and cement floor. With the small fund of \$1,000 in hand, available for the construction of a propagating house, the foundation for the same has been laid and the work advanced towards completion. The amount of labor contributed by the pupils of the Institution, under the guidance of the Principal, will bring the cost of these two structures far below what it would have been if only contract labor had been employed. The grounds of the Institution have been kept in perfect order, the several edifices have been maintained in good repair by a small expenditure, and the supervision of the Principal has been wise, efficient and productive of the most satisfactory results.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. C. BARTLETT, President.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit the biennial report and papers which give in detail the history and operations of this school during the two years ending June 30, 1888:

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The movement of pupils has been as follows:

On the rolls June 30, 1886:

<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>		
Boys	78	
Girls	53	
<hr/>		
<i>Blind.</i>		
Boys	14	
Girls	11	
<hr/>		
Total both classes	25	
	156	

The admissions since the same date have been—

<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>		
Boys	26	
Girls	12	
<hr/>		
<i>Blind.</i>		
Boys	7	
Girls	6	
<hr/>		
Total under instruction	13	
	207	

There have been graduated and discharged during the two years—

<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>		
Boys	27	
Girls	19	
<hr/>		
<i>Blind.</i>		
Boys	6	
Girls	2	
<hr/>		
Total deductions	8	
On rolls June 30, 1888	54	
Admitted since opening of term	153	
Discharged since opening of term	16	
On rolls at date	4	
	165	

HEALTH.

The usual degree of health has prevailed among the pupils during the past two years. An epidemic of measles broke out in January, 1888, and continued until the material for the disease was exhausted. About forty cases were reported, but nearly all were of a mild type and only two gave any anxiety. The most serious effect of the epidemic was felt in the schools, where the interruption of study continued for over a month, and thus interfered with the work of the classes.

But while death and serious disease have spared the children, they have made unusual inroads upon the officers and employés of the Institution. On the twenty-seventh day of November, 1886, Mr. E. P. Pike, who had been in the service of the Institution as foreman of the carpenter shop for eight years, was stricken with apoplexy while at work, and died amid the implements of his trade, and in the room where he had labored so long and so efficiently.

On the thirtieth of December of the same year, Miss Kate A. Crandall, a faithful conscientious teacher, obtained, what has been called the greatest prize of life, "an early death." She was taken with an attack of rheumatism the day after school closed for the Christmas holidays, and, being advised to go to Byron Springs for relief, died at that health resort within three days after her arrival. Miss Crandall was a young woman of many and rare virtues; loyal to friendship, faithful in service as her strength would allow, devout in thought and character, her four years' work in the class-room had been of value to herself as well as to the Institution, in providing the stimulus and environment for developing the latent powers of a singularly beautiful life. Her death was a severe blow to her friends and associates, who had come to appreciate her worth by daily observation of its genuineness.

Before the shadow of this untimely death had lifted, the household was called to mourn the loss of another friend and associate, Mrs. Harriet B. Willard, who for sixteen years had been the chief matron of the Institution, and who, during all that time, had exhibited a Christian zeal and self-sacrifice in the discharge of her onerous duties, as rare as these virtues are commendable, and it is only justice to the memory of a good woman to transcribe from the records of the Board, the following tribute to her worth:

The Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, desire to put upon record their high appreciation of the character and services of the late Mrs. Harriet B. Willard, who, for sixteen years, fulfilled the responsible duties of Matron, and their keen sense of the loss which they, in common with the officers and pupils, have suffered by the death of this most exemplary woman. Mrs. Willard was, in the largest sense of the word, a mother to the children under her charge. Her daily life was a sermon, with love and duty for its text. In sickness, a tender and devoted nurse; in health, a wise counselor and friend; everywhere a fine type of Christian womanhood, she has left as a heritage to those who were associated with her the memory of a thousand gentle deeds, and the example, in a subordinate sphere, of high and noble living.

Attest:

W. L. PRATHER, Secretary.

To the vacancies caused by the deaths above mentioned, the following appointments have been made: Mr. C. Jensen, foreman of the cabinet shop; Mr. Theodore Grady as teacher, and Mrs. Munroe as Matron of the Girls' Home. Mrs. Munroe had had some experience as matron of the blind boys during Miss Sharr's leave of absence, and so was not new to the duties of her office. Mr. Grady is a graduate

of the institution of the University of California, and has had, in addition, the advantage of a year spent at the Johns Hopkins University, and thus brings to his work, not only a knowledge of the methods under which he himself was taught, but the broader culture which comes from contact with the world of letters.

There have been several other changes in the personnel of the Institution since my last report. Miss Martha Day, who taught most acceptably in the blind department for three years, resigned in the fall of 1887, and Miss Rose Sedgwick was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Douglas Tilden also severed, the same year, a connection with the Institution which has continued, as pupil and teacher, for twenty-one years. In April, 1888, Mr. W. E. Zander, who for eight years had been clerk and steward, tendered his resignation, having accepted the position of manager of the new Hotel San Rafael, at San Rafael, and finally, at the close of the academic year, Miss Anna B. Carter terminated a most faithful and devoted service of eight years to take a position in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia.

It is not to be supposed that the loss of so many and so valuable assistants, within a period less than two years, can be without effect in the administration of an institution like this, made up as it is, of many and varied departments; but the Board has been fortunate in securing for the vacancies those who come with good equipment for the special work to be done. Mr. N. F. Whipple, who had conducted a private school for the deaf at Mystic, Connecticut, was appointed as teacher of articulation. Mr. Charles S. Perry, formerly of the Ohio Institution, where, as teacher and principal, he had done good service for many years, accepted an offer to resume the profession which his reestablished health enabled him to take up again. Miss Daisy Nourse was put in charge of the newly arranged kindergarten; Mr. Lewis Flemmenken, who had experience in the Ohio and western Pennsylvania schools, was made supervisor of the boys, and after the resignation of Mr. Zander, was given the care of the store-room, thus relieving the new clerk, Mr. E. Douglas Keith, of duties which interfered very seriously with efficient office work. All these changes and readjustments have been made without friction and without impairment of efficiency.

SCHOOLS.

During the two years under review the work of the class-rooms has been commendable, and the progress of the pupils all that could reasonably be expected. The teachers have been faithful and zealous, the pupils have been, with a few exceptions, studious and docile. The graduates who have left the Institution are generally competent to "paddle their own canoe," and will doubtless make as good citizens as those who have larger reach and broader fields of opportunity. But little change has been made in the course of study, the principal effort now being to carry into practice the schedule formulated some years ago. It is not difficult to lay out a plan of educational development, but it is very difficult to always carry one's plan into effect. There are many reasons, which every teacher of the deaf and dumb will understand, why a fixed and rigid system will not do in a school of this kind. I am not much of a believer in the Procrustean bed theory anyhow or where, but with the deaf and dumb it is more than

usually impracticable. In his case, instead of the boy being chopped off or stretched out to fit the bed, the bed must be chopped off or lengthened to fit the boy. Every pupil is a special study—a problem in and of himself. There is no master-key that unlocks one and all. No two have the same wards; and thus it comes about that the best teacher is he who knows how to adapt himself to the *individuals* of his class, and to develop the latent possibilities of each in his own way and in the direction of his aptitudes. In very large schools for the deaf, where the pupils number four or five hundred, classifications may be made which not only simplify the labor of the teacher, but increase its efficiency. Perhaps our smaller number, and its consequent difficulties in grading, may and does find some compensation in the independent and self-reliant work that is obtained of the pupils.

The most interesting feature in the blind department, during the past two years, has been the increased use of the type-writer, and the valuable results obtained thereby. Free access to these mechanical instruments would reduce the labor of the teacher, eliminate to a great extent such studies as spelling and grammar, stimulate the pupils to literary efforts, besides affording them relief from the many weary hours that hang so heavily upon those who sit in physical darkness. In addition to the help which the type-writer affords as a school appliance, there is reason to believe that it may become a means of livelihood to the many blind who are facile in its use. Correspondence, and writing from dictation, especially, offer broad and profitable fields of industry for those who have talent and manual dexterity. If the phonograph ever justifies what Mr. Edison says of it, I foresee a new and available means of self support for the blind in connection with the type-writer. In view of the importance in the education of the blind of this instrument, I recommend that an appropriation of \$500 be asked for of the coming Legislature, for the purchase of type-writers.

ARTICULATION AND MECHANIC ARTS.

It will be remembered that, in the last report, it was strongly urged that provision should be made for increasing the efficiency of the articulation department and the schools of fine and mechanic arts. The Legislature inserted items of \$4,000 and \$2,000 in the General Appropriation Bill for these purposes, but, under misapprehension of the facts and the needs of these departments, Governor Bartlett, by virtue of his constitutional prerogative, struck these two items from the bill, and thus left the Board without the necessary means of extending and developing the Institution work in these directions.

I can add very little to what was said in the seventeenth report concerning the importance of these departments. Articulation and lip-reading are acknowledged to be legitimate branches of a deaf mute's education, and no school for the deaf is complete that does not offer facilities for the acquiring of speech. At present we have one teacher, when there ought to be three at least, to give the experimental and persistent testing necessary before one has a right to say of a pupil, "It is of no use." With our limited force only about thirty pupils can be instructed, which allows to each only ten minutes a day. It is quite evident that no satisfactory work can be done in such a limited time. To put this department on a proper footing will

require two more teachers and an appropriation of \$4,000 for the two years, and I respectfully recommend to the Board to urge such appropriation at the coming session of the Legislature.

The mechanic and art departments are of still more importance. I am not of those who think that the only aim and purpose of an education is to get a living by it, but a living is necessary, and in these days of sharp competition and shifting adjustments of one's personal relations to society, he stands the best chance of winning who has the best equipment of cultured brain and skillful hand. While this is true, of those who have the full complement of faculties belonging to the normal individual, the handicap of deafness or blindness makes it incumbent upon the Board to see that no element of success is lacking to those for whom this Institution was founded and is maintained. The blind should have every facility for cultivating whatever musical ability they may have, in order to fit them for teaching—while piano-tuning, type-writing, and such other employments as call for mental acuteness rather than manual dexterity, should be made part of their educational training. The deaf are facile in everything requiring a quick eye and dexterous fingers. Drawing, painting, modeling, carving, engraving, are among the branches of fine art in which the deaf mute may and often does excel. Of the mechanic arts, none are beyond his reach, and it is only a question of advantage as to which he shall turn his hand to. Up to the present time, there has not been much choice of handicraft offered in this Institution. Wood-working and printing shops have been established, and the results have justified the selection. The boys in both departments have made marked progress, and the cabinet work done at their hands would not discredit journeymen.

But the equipment of the shop is not what it should be, nor are the appliances of the Art School sufficient in number or quality. It is therefore recommended that an appropriation of \$1,500 a year be asked of the Legislature for the two coming fiscal years, to be expended in developing the Art and Meehanic Schools of the Institution.

In my last report I recommended to the Board that provision should be made for the sending abroad, for purposes of art study, promising graduates of this Institution who give evidence of more than usual ability. In accordance with this suggestion, the Directors loaned out of the proceeds of the Durham Fund the sum of \$500 a year, afterwards increased to \$600 for three years, to aid Mr. Douglas Tilden in pursuing his art studies in New York and Paris.

In September, 1887, Mr. Tilden went to New York and entered the National Academy of Design, at which excellent school he remained till May of the current year, when he sailed for Paris, where he now is, working with characteristic zeal and enthusiasm. His teachers in New York, in letters addressed to me, speak in the highest terms of commendation and hope concerning the earnestness and future of this young man, and it is believed that the aid thus extended will yield an abundant return, not only in helping to open a career for Mr. Tilden, but in the stimulus it gives others who may come after him. It may not be amiss, in this connection, to say that there are ten deaf mute exhibitors in the Paris Salon this year, and one of them took a third-class medal.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDING.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$30,000 for completing the educational building. It was supposed that this sum would suffice to do the work, but the extraordinary rise in the price of material and labor, a rise due largely to the great immigration to California, created an unusual demand for lumber, brick, and skilled mechanics, so that when the bids were opened in response to advertisements, the lowest offer was found to be \$41,938. As this sum was far beyond the appropriation, there was nothing to be done but await further action on the part of the Legislature. It is earnestly hoped that such action will be taken with as little delay as possible. The present accommodations of the school building are insufficient for our needs. One class has already been thrust off in the shop at an inconvenient distance for proper supervision and discipline. The Girls' Home is so crowded that no more female pupils can be received save as vacancies occur, and an additional Home for the girls must be erected at once; but, by utilizing part of the school building for dormitories as provided for in the plans accepted by the Board, the necessity of a new Home for the boys may be postponed for a time. The sum required for completing the school house, in addition to the appropriation already made, is \$15,000.

WATER SUPPLY.

The old problem of adequate water supply still confronts us and begins to look discouraging. We have about ten thousand gallons from the spring, two thousand gallons from the two tunnels, and perhaps three thousand gallons from the well, a total of something more than fifteen thousand gallons a day, leaving a deficit of from five thousand to ten thousand gallons.

If the water of the Alameda Water Company was abundant and good the Institution might purchase the needed supply, but neither of these conditions exist. The company has little water and what there is is not pure. In this strait I can suggest but two hopeful remedies—either to continue the tunnels or attempt an artesian well. It is believed by many, that a well, bored deep enough, would secure an abundant supply of water. Many also think that the State could well afford to try the experiment here in Berkeley, where it has two important public institutions, of exploring the strata lying beneath, whether they contain water, gas, oil, or coal. An experienced Pennsylvania oil-well borer has expressed the opinion that one of these essentials would be found by going deep enough. If the attempt is made, it should not be abandoned till a depth of not less than one thousand five hundred feet has been reached. If the Legislature can be induced to appropriate \$16,000 for this purpose, I believe the water question would be solved for all time. There is a possibility, also, of obtaining gas in the same boring. The results obtained at Stockton through deep wells, and in other parts of the State, certainly justify the Legislature in expending a reasonable sum for this work.

There is urgent need of a new boiler to supply the steam for the two engines now in use, and the cooking apparatus, which it is hoped the Legislature will provide for. The present boiler is small, and has been in constant use for eight years. It might serve as a relief or hot water boiler, but it is not safe to put on it the high tension of steam

necessary to drive the shop engine two hundred feet distant. The time has also come when it is economy to put in the kitchen a steam stock boiler and one or two kettles for the proper cooking of vegetables. I have received from the Union Iron Works an estimate of the cost of putting in a new boiler, resetting the old one, and making pipe connections with the kitchen, all amounting to \$1,925. I believe that \$2,000 will do the work and purchase also the cooking apparatus. I therefore respectfully urge that an appropriation of \$2,000 be asked for, to be expended in making this improvement.

The painting of the buildings should be continued. The shop, the kitchen, and one of the Homes have been done out of the appropriation of two years ago. There remains to be done the Girls' Home and the second Boys' Home. One thousand dollars is needed for this purpose.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the income for the support of the Institution, during the last two years, has been sufficient, and that there is no deficiency to provide for. The expenditures, in detail, are shown in the Principal's dissections, and amount to \$93,275 31. The financial statement, in brief, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Received from State appropriation	\$91,525 00
Received from Principal	3,226 98
Total receipts	\$94,751 98

DISBURSEMENTS.	
For salaries and wages	\$45,649 77
For groceries and provisions	17,995 78
For clothing	1,074 33
For furniture	2,152 16
For building and repairs	2,943 99
For fuel and light	8,335 42
For laundry	2,439 53
For stable and dairy	5,183 53
For miscellaneous expenses	4,29 12
For industrial department	2,211 68
For salary of Secretary and Treasurer	1,000 00
Total disbursements, for ordinary current expenses, for two years ending June 30, 1888	\$93,275 31

This favorable showing, in spite of the high cost of meats, coal, hay, and certain lines of groceries and provisions, justifies me in the belief that no increase will be needed in the appropriation for the next two years. The wants of the Institution for the coming two years may be briefly stated:

For current support of the Institution, per annum	\$45,750 00
For increased facilities for articulation department, per annum	2,000 00
For increased facilities in industrial department, per annum	1,500 00
For additional appropriation for completing school building	15,000 00
For painting buildings	1,000 00
For new boiler and steam cooking apparatus and connections	2,000 00
For an additional Girls' Home	50,000 00
For purchase of type-writers	500 00

It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will provide for all these needs. The increase of the population of the State is unprecedented, and it is likely to grow for a number of years to come, as the resources and attractions of our soil and climate become better known. I am in continual receipt of letters from parents, asking what provision

California makes for her deaf and blind. The man who thinks of his deaf or blind child before he will move to a State, is apt to make a good citizen. Even if provision is made at once for the Girl's Home, it will be the fall of 1890 before it can be available for occupation, and, in the meantime, children must grow up in ignorance, and sorrowing parents must stand in helpless grief before an affliction they know not how to alleviate.

During the month of December, 1887, the Institution was visited by the Rev. Fred. H. Wines, now, and for twenty years past, the Secretary of the Illinois Board of Charities, and also editor of the "International Record of Charities and Corrections." Mr. Wines came to California by invitation of an association of earnest men and women who are interested in bringing about concerted action, by which State, municipal, and private charity may be most wisely distributed, and in considering how the important governmental functions of punishment for crime may be so administered as to diminish law breaking and law-breakers. While here Mr. Wines took occasion to inspect the State institutions, and to make himself familiar with their details, and afterwards published the opinions he formed in his editorial correspondence. Referring to this school, after saying some kind things of the executive officer, Mr. Wines writes:

To-day has been given to a visit to the deaf and dumb at Berkeley. * * * The school is in its way a gem, probably the most perfect in respect of its general arrangements and the admirable balance of all its parts, that I have ever seen. * * * This Institution is organized on the cottage plan. The number of pupils is one hundred and sixty, and they are divided into ten classes, not including the class in articulation. In the highest class I found the pupils studying Latin, and I learned that six have entered the University. I met a Mr. Grady here, a deaf mute, who spent one year at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. These instances illustrate the fact that the deaf and dumb are capable of pursuing their studies, if encouraged to do so, in company of those who can both hear and speak — a fact not generally recognized.

The buildings comprise a school house, two dormitories for boys, two for girls, a kitchen and dining-room, a laundry, a stable, workshops, and a private residence for the Principal. These all are separate from each other, which, in my opinion, is as it should be. The amount of land is one hundred and thirty acres. Many of the details of the building are worthy of special notice. A peculiarity in the construction of some of the roofs struck my eye; the two slopes do not meet at the top, but there is a corrugated iron ridge above, and the space is left open for the passage of air. Instead of iron fire escapes, such as are commonly seen, stone towers at the ends of the dormitories inclose circular stairways of stone, by which, in case of necessity, the pupils may pass out of the building on the upper floors and reach the ground in safety. The Girl's Dormitory is divided off into alcoves by wooden partitions, which do not reach to the ceiling, so that each girl has a private sleeping apartment, while all of them are in the same room. The dining-room presents an elegant appearance; it is finished in white cedar, and has an elevated, ornamented roof; the windows are round-headed and have stained glass. The kitchen is lofty and handsome, with a tiled floor and a tiled dado. There is no necessity for a scullery, since dishes can be washed the year round on a porch outside, and no need for a refrigerator, because, in this climate, meats can be kept without ice. I was shown the room devoted to a cooking school, where a beautiful pictorial effect has been obtained by the selection of handsome colored china and its aesthetic arrangement on the dresser. Beneath the dining-room is a gymnasium, with \$500 worth of Sargent's apparatus. All of the buildings are rat-proof. There are no sewer connections and no inside water closet pipes; these are all outside the buildings. From the front windows and from the portico of the school building one looks over the bay through the Golden Gate, upon the broad Pacific Ocean. It is one of the finest views in California.

The commendatory notice of the Institution here quoted derives its chief value from the man who wrote it. Mr. Wines is not a novice in matters of this kind. Half of his life has been spent in critical examination of public institutions, and no one is better qualified to judge of the merits of a plan and its details than he. It will be gratifying, therefore, to the people of California, who have been always so liberal to this school, to know that the money appropriated to its use has not been unwisely expended.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has continued to grant many favors to the pupils of this Institution, which it would be ingratitude not to acknowledge. For all their little excursions to picnics and annual visits to the Mechanics' Fair, free transportation has been courteously extended, while the children of parents who were too poor to pay the fares to and from home, have been "passed" back and forth. Many a child in this Institution may well say of Mr. A. N. Towne, the General Manager, in the words of Little Jo, "He was good to me, he was."

The favor of half fares granted by the Pacific Coast Navigation Company to the pupils who live at the coast towns is also gratefully acknowledged.

The thanks of the officers and pupils are also due to the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute for invitations to the fair held at the Pavilion in San Francisco, which gave them an opportunity to see something of the great industrial development of the State.

In closing this report I desire to acknowledge the cordial coöperation the Board has extended to me in all my labors, and to bear testimony to their unselfish endeavors to advance the interests of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted.

W. WILKINSON, Principal.

BERKELEY, October 1, 1888.

ADDENDUM.

The following papers have been sent to the Institution for the use of the pupils, and for which thanks are hereby tendered: Alta California; Sacramento Weekly Bee; Los Angeles Ceusor; Deaf-Mute Journal, New York; Vis-a-vis, Columbus, Ohio; Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Virginia; Deaf-Mute Advance, Jacksonville, Illinois; Deaf-Mute Hawkeye, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Deaf-Mute Mirror, Flint, Michigan; Mute Journal, Omaha, Nebraska; Deaf-Mute Optic, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mutes' Companion, Faribault, Minnesota; Deaf-Mute Times, Delevan, Wisconsin; Kansas Star, Olathic, Kausas; Daily Paper For Our Little Ones, Rochester, New York; Our Little People, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Texas Ranger, Austin, Texas; Deaf-Mute Record, Fulton, Missouri; Silent Observer, Nashville, Tennessee; Deaf-Mute Voice, Jackson, Mississippi; Deaf-Mute Bulletin, Frederick City, Maryland; Register, Rome, New York; Tablet, Romney, West Virginia; Kentucky Deaf-Mute, Danville, Kentucky; Auralist, Chicago, Illinois.

PRINCIPAL'S DISSECTIONS OF EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FOUR
MONTHS, ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

GENERAL FUND.

Groceries and Provisions.

Allspice, 15 pounds	\$1 70
Amonnia, 36 quarts	7 05
Bacon, 298½ pounds	36 31
Bath brick, 2 dozen	2 40
Baking powder, 120 pounds	52 93
Beans, 3,045 pounds	77 56
Breakfast gem, 450 pounds	18 00
Buckwheat, 420 pounds	18 00
Butter, fresh, 7,293½ pounds	2,360 78
Butter, pickled, 2,402 pounds	486 48
Canned goods, 351 dozen	557 85
Capers, 3 dozen	4 90
Carb. soda, 31 pounds	2 76
Cheese, 1,318½ pounds	163 75
Chicory, 150 pounds	10 38
Chocolate, 99 pounds	26 91
Cinnamon, 70 pounds	19 35
Citron, 48 pounds	13 44
Cloves, 10 pounds	2 65
Cocoanut, 31 pounds	9 73
Coffee, 3,655 pounds	544 59
Cooking wine and brandy	32 00
Corn starch, 370 pounds	30 50
Cornmeal, 800 pounds	19 05
Crackers, soda, 2,590 pounds	142 59
Crackers, mixed, 121 pounds	15 52
Cracked wheat, 775 pounds	19 15
Cranberries, 1 barrel	9 00
Cream of tartar, 46 pounds	18 16
Crushed indian, 370 pounds	31 45
Currants, 675 pounds	51 88
Curry, 3 bottles	2 40
Eggs, 2,088½ dozen	606 32
Extracts, 45 pints	32 15
Farina, 281 pounds	13 30
Fish, fresh	182 14
Fish, salt	210 00
Flour, white, 365 barrels	1,528 83
Flour, graham, 10 barrels	41 00
Fruit, dried, 3,640 pounds	246 08
Fruit, fresh	448 27
Gelatine, 8 dozen	11 40
Ginger, 45 pounds	7 80
Ham, 1,283½ pounds	184 24
Hominy, 737 pounds	25 31
Hops, 21 pounds	6 90
Honey, 194 pounds	15 63
Horseradish, 5½ dozen	9 00
Lard, 1,670 pounds	161 50
Macaroni, 1,116 pounds	87 93
Mace, 18 pounds	11 76
Malt, 15 pounds	75
Meat, 77,944 pounds	5,298 51
Molasses, 86½ gallons	18 21
Mustard, 90 pounds	14 83
Nutmeg, 5 pounds	2 75
Oatmeal, 800 pounds	29 88
Olive oil, 24 dozen	113 38
Pearl barley, 175 pounds	7 60
Pepper, 98 pounds	21 32
Peas, dried, 179 pounds	4 92
Peas, split, 305 pounds	11 71
Pickles	31 10
Potatoes, 66,640 pounds	925 98
Poultry	161 43
Raisins, 400 pounds	34 00
Rice, 1,800 pounds	91 26
Rolled oats, 580 pounds	24 90

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

17

Sago, 90 pounds	\$4 92
Safératus, 66 pounds	6 18
Sal soda, 1,244 pounds	21 94
Salt, coarse, 2,265 pounds	11 92
Salt, table, 4,900 pounds	33 75
Saltpester, 15 pounds	2 33
Sapolio, 34 pounds	29 33
Sauce, Worcestershire, 5 dozen	15 50
Silicon, 6 dozen	5 55
Smoked beef, 1,379 pounds	173 32
Soap, brown, 7,975 pounds	340 11
Soap, castile, 894 pounds	113 18
Soap, toilet	15 96
Sugar, brown, 12,129 pounds	711 80
Sugar, cube, 874 pounds	65 06
Sugar, crushed, 1,043 pounds	74 40
Sugar, granulated, 5,999 pounds	374 25
Sugar, powdered, 630 pounds	47 67
Syrup, 549½ gallons	180 71
Tagliarini	90
Tapioca, 70 pounds	4 02
Tea, 711 pounds	237 00
Thyme, sage, etc.	3 53
Vegetables	48 83
Vermicelli, 263 pounds	18 71
Vinegar, 220½ gallons	39 15
Yeast	3 85
	<u>\$17,995 78</u>

Salaries and Wages.

Principal and teachers	\$26,025 90
Physician, clerk, and matrons	8,175 00
Servants and services	10,728 87
Gardener	720 00
Treasurer	1,000 00
	<u>\$46,649 77</u>

Clothing.

Boots and shoes, 130 pairs	\$219 14
Buttons	8 25
Clothes brushes and shoe brushes	17 30
Collars, paper	50
Combs	6 55
Corsets	3 15
Dress goods	126 73
Dressmaking	16 00
Hair brushes	9 00
Handkerchiefs	75
Hats	26 75
Hose	9 95
Nail and tooth brushes	7 05
Pants	17 25
Pins and needles	22 57
Repairing shoes	204 70
Repairing hair clippers	75
Shoe laces	4 65
Silesia, 8 yards	1 35
Suits clothes, 30	284 25
Suspenders	3 50
Shoe blacking, 24 dozen	16 20
Thread, linen and cotton	45 31
Trimmings	1 93
Tie	25
Underwear	20 50
	<u>\$1,074 33</u>

Furniture.

Baskets	\$3 00
Bedsteads, 20	135 00
Bedticking	43 55
Blankets, 25 pair	100 00
Broomis, 15½ dozen	59 35
Calico	30 22
Carpets and lining	14 71

Carpet cleaning	\$34 82
Chairs	60 00
Clocks and repairing	76 12
Crockery, glassware, and cutlery	199 12
Curtains and curtain goods	92 45
Dust pans	3 75
Dust and floor brushes	47 49
Feathers, 112 pounds	57 95
Feather dusters	16 56
Hair for mattresses	47 19
Kitchen utensils	79 02
Looking glasses	26 25
Matting and mats	83 90
Mattresses and repairing	118 50
Mop cloths, 19 dozen	36 75
Mop and brush handles	6 75
Napkins	27 00
Napkin rings, 10 dozen	12 00
Pails, wood	9 60
Paper bags	1 56
Picture frames	8 95
Preserve jars and cans	2 40
Pedestal	30 00
Quilts	36 00
Range repairs	44 20
Repairing furniture and upholstering	62 57
Sewing machine and repairs	31 75
Scrubbing brushes	66 89
Settees, 12	48 00
Sponge	1 50
Sheeting, 728 yards	135 31
Stools	4 50
Stove polish	1 25
String	9 79
Tablecloths	31 28
Towels	33 50
Tinware and repairs	166 33
Whisk brooms	5 80
Wooden bowls and plates	3 30
Window shades	5 63

\$2,152 16

Building and Repairs.

Bricks	\$10 00
Cement, 35 barrels	124 00
Engine	385 00
Engine repairs	7 25
Glass and putty	51 86
Gravel, 25 loads	50 00
Hardware	617 66
Lime, 36 barrels	56 25
Lumber	1,092 49
Packing for engine	16 09
Painting	155 50
Paint, oils, and brushes	62 43
Plaster	4 00
Plumbing supplies	267 66
Repairing roofs	8 00
Sand, 10 loads	23 00
Sewer pipe	12 80

\$2,943 99

Fuel and Light.

Candles, 680 pounds	\$76 00
Charcoal, 12 sacks	4 90
Coal, Sydney, 75 tons 700 pounds	727 87
Coal, Wellington, 274 tons 700 pounds	3,049 33
Coal oil, 300 gallons	79 40
Cotton waste, 100 pounds	13 00
Gasoline, 9,133 gallons	1,916 32
Gas and lamp chimneys, 2 gross	18 00
Gas mixer	213 09
Gasoline, freight on	271 40
Machine oil, 45 gallons	40 50

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

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Matches, 25 gross	\$11 40
Repairing gas fixtures	43 00
Repairing engine	7 20
Screenings, 1 ton 380 pounds	11 11
Wages of engineer	1,775 40
Wicks and tapers	50
Wood and coke	76 40
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	\$8,335 42

Laundry.

Baskets, 10	\$20 55
Blue, 24 pounds	6 60
Brushes, 3 dozen	3 00
Clothespins and lines	3 95
Freight on mangle	54 30
Irons	3 95
Pan for ironing furnace	5 00
Potash, 160 pounds	24 00
Repairing machine	19 00
Sal soda, 2,591 pounds	36 60
Soda, caustic, 240 pounds	22 95
Soap, brown, 400 pounds	18 00
Soap, powdered, 6,680 pounds	439 80
Starch, 864 pounds	73 80
Wages	1,698 58
Wax, 20 pounds	8 25
	<hr/>
	\$2,439 53

Stable and Dairy.

Barley, 12,253 pounds	\$132 79
Bran, 66,391 pounds	551 10
Brooms	3 00
Castor oil, axle grease, etc.	5 90
Chamois skins	4 68
Corn, 120 pounds	1 86
Currycombs and brushes	2 32
Cutting hay	17 00
Farm implements	64 53
Harness and repairs	45 45
Hay, 129 tons 416 pounds	1,381 87
Horse medicine	50
Horseshoeing and clipping	127 75
Horses, 1 pair	400 00
Middlings, 20,816 pounds	209 59
Oats, 13,608 pounds	220 46
Oil cake, 10,319 pounds	161 03
Pigs	23 40
Repairing buggies	249 65
Straw, 90 bales	72 60
Veterinary expenses	29 70
Wages	1,475 00
Wheat, 140 pounds	2 10
Whips	1 25
	<hr/>
	\$5,183 53

Miscellaneous.

Advertising	\$75 60
Blacksmithing	79 30
Books, stationery, etc.	602 21
Cartage	2 00
Christmas expenses	85 14
Collection charges	190 50
Drugs, medicines, etc.	234 30
Diplomas, filling in	1 75
Directories	13 00
Electric supplies	30
Expenses clerk to city	11 85
Expense of pupils to picnics, parties, etc.	23 35
Expense of pupils to oculist	3 00
Express charges	273 25
Exchange on drafts	1 95
Freight on supplies	105 23
Ice	50 02
Lye for trees	6 98

Musie for the blind	\$30 44
Powder, fuse, etc.	9 10
Printing	21 00
Piano	870 00
Repairing and tuning pianos	117 00
Rent of telephones and service	266 40
Reception to convention delegates	52 25
Stamps and postage	154 75
Seeds and plants	53 03
Subscription to deaf and dumb annals	53 60
Subscription to newspapers	21 84
Subscription to magazine for blind	21 00
Spectacles	7 00
Sewing machine repairs	1 75
Traveling expenses	97 35
Tank	45 00
Telegrams	34 02
Type-writer repairs	15 61
Water, 1,577,220 gallons	630 30
Wrapping and toilet paper	27 95
	<u>\$4,289 12</u>

Industrial Department.

Tools	\$2 50
Wages foreman carpenter's shop	1,663 50
General printing supplies	6 00
Paper	26 20
Repairs printing machine	2 00
Staples	5 00
Type	18 98
Wages foreman printers' shop	487 50
	<u>\$2,211 68</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Improvement of Grounds.

Labor	\$604 00
Sand and gravel	36 50
Cement	114 00
Lumber	39 36
Mapping	45 00
Pipe	15 20
	<u>\$854 06</u>

Building and Repairing Fence Fund.

West Berkeley Lumber Yard	\$24 49
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Water Supply Fund.

Labor boring tunnel	\$1,496 81
Digging well	218 75
Candles	53 40
Powder	40 20
Lumber	179 50
Blacksmithing	60 29
Brieks	100 00
Pipe	171 00
Tank	325 00
Windmill	170 00
	<u>\$2,814 95</u>

Illustrative School Apparatus Fund.

Books	\$23 28
Stereopticon, etc.	500 45
Points, slates, and styles	54 60
Type-writers	162 39
	<u>\$740 72</u>

Building Barn and Stable Fund.

Advertising	\$6 00
Thomas A. Day, on account contract	1,800 00
Thomas A. Day, on account contract	2,394 00
Architects	190 45
Bricks	571 95
	<u>\$4,962 40</u>

Laundry Machinery Fund.

One brass washer	\$625 00
One steam mangle	375 00
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

Gymnasium Fund.

Lumber	\$38 99
Apparatus	197 97
	<u>\$236 96</u>

Conservatory Fund.

Lumber	\$145 90
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Educational Building Fund.

Advertising	\$71 70
Plans and specifications	750 00
	<u>\$821 70</u>

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1888.

	Thirty-eighth Fiscal Year.	Thirty-ninth Fiscal Year.	Total.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Balance cash on hand last report, July 1, 1886-			\$3,157 74
From State appropriation for support-----	\$45,775 00	\$45,750 00	91,525 00
From miscellaneous receipts -----	1,580 70	1,646 28	3,226 98
From State appropriation, improvement of grounds -----	854 06	-----	854 06
From State appropriation for building and repairing fences-----	24 49	-----	24 49
From State appropriation for water supply-----	2,814 95	-----	2,814 95
From State appropriation for illustrative apparatus -----	740 72	-----	740 72
From State appropriation, new barn and stable-----	4,962 40	-----	4,962 40
From State appropriation for laundry machinery-----	1,000 00	-----	1,000 00
From State appropriation for fitting up gymnasium-----	236 96	-----	236 96
From State appropriation for conservatory building-----	-----	145 90	145 90
From State appropriation for educational building-----	-----	821 70	821 70
From State appropriation for painting buildings-----	-----	1,362 87	1,362 87
Total receipts -----	\$57,989 28	\$49,726 75	\$110,873 77
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
For salaries and wages -----	\$25,521 95	\$27,174 60	\$52,696 55
For supplies-----	20,442 84	19,055 02	39,497 86
For Treasurer's salary-----	500 00	500 00	1,000 00
For interest on advances-----	80 90	-----	80 90
For improvement of grounds-----	854 06	-----	854 06
For building and repairing fences-----	24 49	-----	24 49
For increase of water supply-----	2,814 95	-----	2,814 95
For illustrative school apparatus-----	740 72	-----	740 72
For new barn and stable-----	4,962 40	-----	4,962 40
For laundry machinery-----	1,000 00	-----	1,000 00
For fitting up gymnasium-----	236 96	-----	236 96
For conservatory building-----	-----	145 90	145 90
For educational building-----	-----	821 70	821 70
For painting buildings-----	-----	1,362 87	1,362 87
Balance cash on hand -----	\$57,179 27	\$49,060 09	\$106,239 36
			4,634 41
			\$110,873 77

DETAILED STATEMENT.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance cash on hand last report	\$3,157 74
From State appropriation for support for two years	91,525 00
From Principal (miscellaneous receipts)	3,226 98
Total receipts	<u>\$97,909 72</u>

Disbursements.

For salaries and wages	\$52,696 55
For supplies	39,497 86
For Treasurer's salary	1,000 00
For interest on advances	80 90
Balance cash on hand	4,634 41

Total disbursements

\$97,909 72

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

From appropriation for improvement of grounds	\$854 06
Paid for labor and material, as per vouchers	<u>854 06</u>

BUILDING AND REPAIRING FENCE FUND.

Paid for labor and material, as per vouchers	\$24 49
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WATER SUPPLY FUND.

From State appropriation	\$2,814 95
Paid for labor and material, as per vouchers	<u>2,814 95</u>

ILLUSTRATIVE SCHOOL APPARATUS FUND.

From State appropriation	\$740 72
Paid for labor and material, as per vouchers	<u>740 72</u>

NEW BARN AND STABLE FUND.

From State appropriation	\$4,932 40
Paid for labor and materials, as per vouchers	<u>4,932 40</u>

LAUNDRY MACHINERY FUND.

From State appropriation	\$1,000 00
Paid for labor and machinery, as per vouchers	<u>1,000 00</u>

GYMNASIUM FUND.

From State appropriation	\$236 96
Paid for labor and materials, as per vouchers	<u>236 96</u>

CONSERVATORY BUILDING FUND.

From State appropriation	\$1,000 00
Paid for labor and materials	145 90
Balance in State Treasury	<u>\$854 10</u>

EDUCATIONAL BUILDING FUND.

State appropriation	\$30,000 00
Paid for advertising, plans, and specifications	<u>821 70</u>
Balance in State Treasury	\$29,178 30

TRUST FUNDS.

Durham Fund—Receipts:	
Cash on hand last report—July 1, 1886	\$5,483 40
From interest and dividends	4,180 37
From proceeds of mortgage note	10,000 00
Total	<u>\$19,663 77</u>

Disbursements—For Durham scholarships	\$606 25
For sundries, as per vouchers	427 15
Loan to Douglas Tilden	500 00
To Louis Straus Fund (proportion of interest)	900 00
Balance cash on hand	17,230 37
	<u>\$19,663 77</u>

LIBRARY FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report—July 1, 1886	\$1,468 36
From dividends	73 17
Total	<u>\$1,541 53</u>
Disbursements—For books, as per vouchers	\$162 90
Balance cash on hand	1,378 63
	<u>\$1,541 53</u>

LOUIS STRAUS FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report—July 1, 1886	\$1,260 35
From dividends	31 12
From Durham Fund (proportion of interest)	900 00
Total	<u>\$2,191 47</u>

ORGAN FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at last report—July 1, 1886	\$1,457 47
From dividends	74 80
Total	<u>\$1,532 27</u>
Balance cash on hand	<u>\$1,532 27</u>

CASH BALANCES.

General Fund—Cash on deposit in Union Savings Bank	<u>\$4,634 41</u>
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Trust Funds.

Durham Fund—Cash on deposit in Union Savings Bank	\$17,230 37
Library Fund—Cash on deposit in Union Savings Bank	1,378 63
Louis Straus Fund—Cash on deposit in Union Savings Bank	1,352 52
Organ Fund—Cash on deposit in Union Savings Bank	1,532 27
Total	<u>\$21,493 79</u>

Statement of Trust Funds.

Loaned on real estate securities	\$31,000 00
Loaned Theodore Grady	600 00
Loaned Douglas Tilden	500 00
Cash on hand	21,493 79
Total	<u>\$53,593 79</u>

Mortgage investments to Henri Windel	\$15,000 00
Mortgage investments to Mans & Staude	16,000 00
Mortgage investments to Theodore Grady	600 00
Mortgage investments to Douglas Tilden	500 00
Balance cash on hand	21,493 79
	<u>\$53,593 79</u>

OAKLAND, CAL., July 1, 1888.

W. L. PRATHER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-seventh day of September, 1888.

P. D. BROWNE, Notary Public.

Examined with the vouchers and found correct.

THEODORE A. LORD,
Auditor.

October 11, 1888.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION SINCE JULY 1, 1836.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
<i>Deaf and Dumb—Males.</i>		
Balaam, Lewis.....	Napa.....	Napa.....
Beau, David M.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Billings, Chas. W.....	Oakland.....	Alameda.....
Bucking, George F.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Burgess, Rybert J.....	Etiwanda.....	San Bernardino.....
Butler, Louis L.....	Stillwater.....	Shasta.....
Cator, Azra A.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Christeen, Fred. W.....	Benicia.....	Solano.....
Christensen, L. O.....	Hollister.....	San Benito.....
Coder, Sherman B.....	Ukiah.....	Mendoeino.....
Colin, Max.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Cohn, Bennie D.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Cole, Jay.....	Alameda.....	Alameda.....
Collishoun, Fred.....	Oakland.....	Alameda.....
Connelly, John.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Cotter, William.....	Haywards.....	Alameda.....
Coulter, Charles B.....	San Andreas.....	Calaveras.....
Cretzer, Elza.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Daggett, Jas. W.....	Oakland.....	Alameda.....
Demartini, Andrew.....	Brentwood.....	Contra Costa.....
Dilke, John T.....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento.....
Dinsmore, Bruce.....	Clipper Gap.....	Placer.....
Dobner, Harry.....	Anaheim.....	Los Angeles.....
Donahue, Augustus.....	Dixon.....	Solano.....
Dugan, Edward.....	Janesville.....	Lassen.....
Egan, William.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Fritz, Geo. H.....	Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles.....
Funkenstein, Leon.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Gale, William D.....	Vallejo.....	Solano.....
Garrido, Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Goodrich, Doney H.....	Geyserville.....	Sonoma.....
Gross, Charles A.....	Stockton.....	San Joaquin.....
Guinessi, Victor.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Hadlock, Hathron.....	Berkeley.....	Alameda.....
Hartman, Edwin.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Hatch, Joseph.....	Redding.....	Shasta.....
Hawver, George E.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Heckman, Fred. W.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Himan, Gage J.....	Nicolaus.....	Sutter.....
Hoffinan, Edward.....	St. Helena.....	Napa.....
Holman, Willis G.....	Linden.....	San Joaquin.....
Horn, Sigmund.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Howson, James W.....	Saeramento.....	Sacramento.....
Isert, Gustav.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Jackson, Louie B.....	Fruitvale.....	Alameda.....
Jacobs, Isadore H.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Johnson, Janes H.....	Madison.....	Yolo.....
Kaiser, George H.....	Vallejo.....	Solano.....
Kavanagh, William J.....	Alameda.....	Alameda.....
Keesing, Barnett.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Kiucyan, Patrick.....	Goleta.....	Santa Barbara.....
King, Chauncey.....	Pouona.....	Los Angeles.....
Koch, Charles.....	Lancha Plana.....	Anuador.....
Lake, Frank.....	Santa Cruz.....	Santa Cruz.....
Laughlin, Joseph.....	Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles.....
Lehmann, Conrad.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....
Lewis, Beverley.....	Tracy.....	San Joaquin.....
Lewis, James.....	Capay.....	Yolo.....
Lippett, Robert A.....	San José.....	Santa Clara.....
Lohmeyer, Ed. W. F.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Love, Dingald M.	Antioch	Contra Costa.
McCarty, W. E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McPeake, Thomas	San Pablo	Contra Costa.
McQuilliam, Chas.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Miller, Charles F.	Jenny Lind	Calaveras.
Miller, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Morse, Elmer R.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Murphy, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Norton, Mayhew	San Francisco	San Francisco.
O'Brien, Daniel	San Francisco	San Francisco.
O'Malley, John M.	Washington Corners	Alameda.
O'Rourke, James P.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Pearson, Willie	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Presley, Hiram L.	Lompoc	Santa Barbara.
Raffetto, Frank	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Rahnstorf, George H.	Byron	Alameda.
Raymond, H.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Redmond, G. S.	San José	Santa Clara.
Reichsrath, Charles	Alameda	Alameda.
Reynolds, Robert	Oakland	Alameda.
Rosenbaum, N.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Saltenberger, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sanguinetti, A.	Columbia	Tuolumne.
Sanders, James I.	Fresno	Fresno.
Sehilling, William	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sehroder, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Selig, Isadore	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Shaw, James H.	Salinas	Monterey.
Sievers, Henry	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Smith, Ellsworth	Riverside	San Bernardino.
Stewart, Alva	Petaluma	Sonoma.
Stewart, Francis	Wilmington	Los Angeles.
Stewart, James H.	Orange	Los Angeles.
Stiles, Fred A.	Santa Clara	Santa Clara.
Strobel, Fred. G.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sullivan, T. W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Taber, Hal	Gibsonville	Sierra.
Taber, H. W.	Gibsonville	Sierra.
Taber, Oscar D.	Princeton	Colusa.
Tripp, W. H.	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Walters, Frank	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Wiley, Thomas	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Watson, Fred. W.	Napa	Napa.
Williams, Halleck	Tracy	San Joaquin.

Deaf and Dumb—Females.

Adair, Mary J.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Ankener, Franeees	Saramento	Sacramento.
Bradley, A. J.	Chico	Butte.
Bradley, C.	Chico	Butte.
Campbell, Marie	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Craddoek, Rose	Shasta	Shasta.
Cohn, Celia	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cole, Elizabeth D.	Oakland	Alameda.
Crawford, C.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Cromley, C. B.	Tulare	Tulare.
Daggett, M. E.	Oakland	Alameda.
Darling, Sarah	Bear Valley	Mariposa.
Decker, Delia	Chico	Butte.
De Frees, Mary A.	Oakland	Alameda.
De Gouy, Marguerite	St. Helena	Sonoma.
Di Veechio, Ida	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dobner, Ethel	Anaheim	Los Angeles.
Doren, Theresa	San Pablo	Contra Costa.
Downes, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dugan, Mary E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Eades, Ida	Lookout	Modoc.
Emry, Franees	Chico	Butte.
Funkenstein, Pauline	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gande, Mabel A.	San Francisco	San Francisco.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Gassagne, Adelc.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Gilbert, Angele.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Halloran, Maggie	Birds Landing	Solano.
Hatch, Adeline	Redding	Shasta.
Hennessey, Isabella	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hinman, Mabel A.	Sheridan	Placer.
Herrick, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Howell, Marcia	Poplar	Tulare.
Jackson, Estella	Fruitvale	Alameda.
Johnson, Lucy	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Jones, Edith May	Port Townsend	Washington Territory.
Kiddell, May G.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Kuffel, Wilina	Bloomfield	Sonoma.
Ledden, Gertrude	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lindstrom, Anna M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lorenson, Emma	Chualar	Monterey.
Lynch, Irene	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Martinez, Natividad	Montecito	Santa Barbara.
Maury, Laura	San Leandro	Alameda.
McGrath, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McLaughlin, Sophie	San Rafael	Marin.
McLeod, Jane	San Diego	San Diego.
Mucha, Rosa	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Murphy, Maggie	Oakland	Alameda.
Müth, Elizabeth	Oakland	Alameda.
Norton, Frances A.	Oakland	Alameda.
O'Toole, Maggie	Madrone	Santa Clara.
Peterson, Rassanine	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Phelps, Fanny	Redlands	San Bernardino.
Porter, Fanny E.	Turlock	Stanislaus.
Presley, Patty B.	Lompoe	Santa Barbara.
Regli, Josephine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Reichert, Mabel	Dixon	Solano.
Schutz, Mathilda	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sieferman, Lonisa	Woodland	Yolo.
Sieferman, Emile	Woodland	Yolo.
Peralta, Maria A.	Warm Springs	Alameda.
Peralta, Corina	Warm Springs	Alameda.
Weleh, Nellie	Virginia City	Nevada.
Westfall, Dora A.	Berkeley	Alameda.
<i>Blind—Males.</i>		
Barkhausen, August	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Bowman, Fred.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Brooks, William	Oakland	Alameda.
Carroll, William	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Coffey, John F.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ely, James	Oakland	Alameda.
Foster, Henry W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Henderson, Clarence	Horr's Ranch	Stanislaus.
Henry, Jacob	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Howard, Albert	Colfax	Placer.
King, Frank J.	Alameda	Alameda.
Kleutsch, Frank J.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Krasky, Daniel	Tulare	Tulare.
Lehe, Joseph	Virginia City	Nevada.
Maduro, Joseph	Wright's	Santa Cruz.
McLaughlin, T. G.	Petaluma	Sonoma.
O'Connor, John W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Perry, Newell L.	Miliville	Shasta.
Richville, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sedgwick, Thonias	Berkeley	Alameda.
Silva, John	Haywards	Alameda.
Smith, Cecil H.	Oakland	Alameda.

LIST OF PUPILS--Continued.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
<i>Blind—Females.</i>		
Dalton, Nellie	Vallejo	Solano.
Eastman, Mary W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Fallon, Kate	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Foley, Kate	Duarte	Los Angeles.
From, Sorine W.	Salinas	Monterey.
Labarraque, C.	San Felipe	Santa Clara.
Levy, Nathalie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Logan, Elizabeth O.	Penryn	Placer.
Madrid, Esperanza	Visalia	Tulare.
Mast, Augusta E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mullaney, Dorenda	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Oxton, Amelia	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Rainsell, Annie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Silva, Maggie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Smith, Johanna E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Stolberg, Kate	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Taylor, Agnes M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Whaley, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, is located at Berkeley, about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Berkeley a steam ferry plies almost every half hour in the day, and from Oakland a railroad is constructed, which lands passengers within easy walking distance of the Institution.

First—The Institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb, or blind persons who are of age suitable for instruction, and who are of sound intellect, and free from vicious habits and contagious or offensive diseases.

Second—No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

Third—Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in case of prolonged sickness.

Fourth—The session begins on the fourth Wednesday of August, and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are earnestly requested to enter, or return their children, promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

Fifth—Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the Institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

Sixth—All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed. Money orders should be drawn on the "Berkeley" Post Office; and all letters, packages, or trunks, should be addressed, "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, Berkeley, Alameda County, California."

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission, are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?
6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches kindred? If so, how and when produced?
7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?
8. Has the child had the smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
9. What are the names, nationality, occupation, residence, and Post Office address of parents?
10. What is the number of their children?

